<u>REMARKS</u>

This application has been carefully reviewed in light of the Office Action dated September 24, 2007. Claims 1 to 3, 60, 62, 64 to 69, 74, 75, 77 to 79, 84, 85, 87 to 91, 93, 94 and 96 remain pending in the application, with Claims 92 and 95 having been cancelled herein. Claims 1 to 3, 90, 93 and 96 are in independent form. Reconsideration and further examination are respectfully requested.

Applicants wish to thank the Examiner for the courtesies and thoughtful treatment accorded Applicants' representatives during the December 14, 2007 interview. This Amendment has been prepared based on the discussions and agreements reached during that interview and it is respectfully submitted that the following summarizes those discussions and agreements.

In the Office Action, Claims 1 to 3, 60, 62, 64 to 69, 74, 75, 77, 84, 85 and 87 to 96 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over U.S. Patent No. 5,559,958 (Farrand) in view of "Windows 95 printer driver operation manual" (The '95 Manual). Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections are respectfully requested.

The present invention defined by amended independent Claims 1 to 3, 90, 93, and 96, relates to utilizing a network management program residing on a network management apparatus to display information acquired from a selected printing apparatus. In the invention, when the network management program is invoked, symbols representing a plurality of printing apparatuses are displayed on a display of the network management apparatus. When a user selects one of the symbols representing a printing apparatus, the network management program displays a device window allocated to the selected printing apparatus. The device window has a first sheet and a second sheet, and may also include a

designation portion for selecting to display either the first sheet or the second sheet. When the device window is initially displayed, the first sheet is initially visible, and the program acquires first partial sheet information from the selected printing apparatus, and the acquired information is displayed on the first sheet in the device window. Here, it should be noted that the second sheet is invisible and second partial sheet information for the second sheet has not yet been acquired from the selected printing apparatus. Some purposes of not acquiring the second sheet information until the user wants to view the information is to reduce the network traffic, reduce the time necessary for acquiring the information so that the first sheet can be displayed faster, and to reduce the amount of resources initially needed to store the acquired information. Additionally, the user can better ensure that the information of the second sheet is more current since there may be a significant time lag between the time that the first sheet information is acquired and the time that the user wants to view the second sheet information.

Returning to the invention with the foregoing in mind, when the user later wants to display the second sheet, the user may perform an operation to select the second sheet, such as selecting the designation portion for the second sheet, so that the second sheet can be displayed in the device window instead of the first sheet. In response to the user selecting the designation portion for the second sheet, the network management program acquires the second partial sheet information from the selected printing apparatus by communicating with the selected printing apparatus, whereby the acquired information is displayed in the second sheet in the device window. Thus, in the invention, only the information relevant to the sheet being displayed is acquired and when another sheet is selected, the program then acquires the relevant information for that sheet.

As pointed out during the interview, the applied art, alone or in any permissible combination, is not seen to disclose or to suggest the features of Claims 1 to 3, 90, 93, and 96, and in particular, is not seen to disclose or to suggest at least the features of (i) a network management apparatus acquiring first partial sheet information by communicating with a selected printing apparatus via a network, when the network management program is invoked, (ii) the network management program displaying the acquired first partial sheet information on a first sheet of a device window as an initial display when the network management program is invoked, (iii) a user selecting a designation portion for a second sheet to be displayed in place of the first sheet (or alternatively, merely performing an operation to select the second sheet), and (iv) in response to the user selecting the second sheet (or selecting the designation portion for the second sheet), the network management program acquiring second partial sheet information from the selected printing apparatus by communicating with the selected printing apparatus via the network, and displaying the acquired second partial sheet information on the second sheet of the device window.

As discussed during the interview, Farrand is seen to teach a technique for collecting information from a controller of a manageable device by an instrumentation agent within the same manageable device. In Farrand, a COMPAQ Array Controller Driver Interface Poll Type (DriverPollType) object specifies how drive array instrumentation agent 34 of Fig. 3 collects information from the device driver of drive array controller 26 of Fig. 3. According to the cited portions of Farrand, drive array instrumentation agent 34 can collect information from drive array controller 26 in two ways. If the "Polled(2)" attribute of DriverPollType is specified, drive array

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instrumentation agent 34 periodically requests information from drive array controller 26, and the requested information is stored by the agent. If the "Demand(3)" attribute of DriverPollType is specified, drive array instrumentation agent 34 collects information from drive array controller 26 when requested.

Both drive array instrumentation agent 34 and drive array controller 26 are included in manageable device 10, which is a file server. File server 10 is managed by management application 16, which resides on manager console 12. Information collected by drive array instrumentation agent 34 is transported over network 14 to manager console 12. Therefore, Farrand merely collects information from a controller of a manageable device by an instrumentation agent within the same manageable device.

During the interview, the Examiner alleged that, although column 39, lines 20 to 40 of Farrand does not explicitly define how requests for information related to a manageable device are initiated, Farrand suggests collecting information related to a manageable device in response to receiving a request from a manager console. The Examiner also referred to Fig. 12 of Farrand, which shows a real-time graphical display. The Examiner alleged that, because manager console 12 displays information in real-time, it inherently collects information from manageable device 10 as needed to generate the real-time graphical display.

In response, Applicants' representatives pointed out that the alleged disclosure of Fig. 12 does not disclose acquiring information in response to a user's selection of a sheet to be displayed in a device window. Rather, as Applicants understand the real-time display feature of Farrand, a controller continuously collects the information and stores the collected information locally in the apparatus as historical data. Then, when

the real-time graph is to be displayed, the information is acquired from the local storage and displayed on the graph. Thus, in Farrand, the invocation of the real-time display window merely initiates obtaining the historical data from the local storage and displaying the data. In contrast, the data for the second sheet in the invention is not acquired from the printing apparatus until the user selects to display the second sheet, and then the information is only acquired one time. Thus, while Farrand may include some disclosure of displaying real-time data, the technique of how and when the data is acquired and displayed is simply different from the invention.

Therefore, Farrand does not disclose or suggest the features of Claims 1 to 3, 90, 93 and 96.

The 95' Manual has been studied, but it is not seen to teach anything that, when combined with Fararnd, would have overcome the deficiencies of Farrand as described above. In this regard, the '95 Manual was merely cited as allegedly depicting displaying information about printing apparatuses in a tabbed format (i.e., different sheets). However, like Farrand, the '95 Manual does not teach the features of acquiring the second partial sheet information from the device when the second sheet in the device display window is selected and then displaying the acquired information. Thus, the invention of Claims 1 to 3, 9, 93 and 96 would not have been obvious over the proposed combination of Farrand and the '95 Manual.

Applicants also submit that the present invention would not have been obvious because one skilled in the art would not have combined the teachings of the cited references to yield the results of the present invention without additional changes. (See e.g., MPEP 2143.02 and the Office's "Examination Guidelines for Determining

Obviousness Under 35 U.S.C. § 103 in view of the Supreme Court Decision in KSR International Co. V. Teleflex, Inc.") More specifically, as discussed above, the invention provides a result of a quick display of the first sheet and the first partial sheet information, as well as a substantially real-time acquisition and display of the second sheet information when the second sheet is selected. The foregoing result is not a predictable result of combining the cited references because the structure of the present invention is quite different from any structure suggested by the combination of Farrand and the 95' Manual. Therefore, Applicants believe that any finding of obviousness based on the cited references would be based on impermissible hindsight.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, independent Claims 1 to 3, 90, 93, and 96, as well as the claims dependent therefrom, are believed to be in condition for allowance.

No other matters having been raised, the entire application is believed to be in condition for allowance and such action is respectfully requested at the Examiner's earliest convenience.

Applicants' undersigned attorney may be reached in our Costa Mesa, California office at (714) 540-8700. All correspondence should continue to be directed to our below-listed address.

Respectfully submitted,

/Edward A. Kmett/
Edward A. Kmett
Attorney for Applicants

FITZPATRICK, CELLA, HARPER & SCINTO
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York 10112-3800
Facsimile: (212) 218-2200

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